CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This body concluded its labors last night in passing upon the reports of the different committees, and will adjourn this evening-to-day being occupied in hearing an enrolled copy of the new constitution read, and clearing up some unfinished business. The Convention has appointed a special committee to prepare an Address to the voters of the Territory, setting forth the merits of the new over the old constitution-all of which will be laid before the public within perhaps a week.

FOOT-PADS ABOUND !- For pedestrians at a late hour of the night, the "Divide" between Gold Hill and Virginia has long been considered a sort of a "gauntlet," which had to be run in consideration for the pleasures enjoyed up in Virginia by persons whose inclinations lead them to stay out " late o' nights"-because, of all other neighborhoods in Storey county, this has been the most infested by footpads. Occasionally there has been a lull in their operations-about the time they think the police are looking out for them. Just now, however, "kale-seed" seems to be getting scarce with them, and they are again on the war-path. Night before last, two different persons were stopped, and their money or their life demanded. One of the men who was stopped was an Irishman, who didn't have a cent on his person, but, with pistols pointed at his head. they "went through him." Another man, coming to Gold Hill, was commanded to stop and deliver-but he was not so easily intimidated-replying in very emphatic tones that the robbers might go to-a very hot place-and he was going to Gold Hill: at about which time his coat-tail was invisible by reason of his pedal extremities raising a tremendous cloud of dust immediately in his rear-and he effectually run the gauntlet, thereby escaping the clutches of the vagabonds. People who are in the habit of traveling on foot late at night, between here and Virginia, had better go armed-and before somebody is killed by these foot-pads, perhaps it would be just as well if some of the police paid a visit to the neighborhood. To kill a few of these lazy scoundrels who are lurking about in the dark, would not only afford a good item for the newspapers, these dry times, but it would be rendering a benefit to community in other respects. An officer rendering such a service will receive a proper credit for his vigilance. Who will be the "star" to act on our suggestion ?

"OUTLIVED THEIR USEFULNESS."-BY reference to our telegraphic dispatch from Stockton, California, it will be seen that that city must have been quite lively for a short time yesterday. A Federal officer, through that city William Hall and Rowena Granice Steele, the Secesh-shriekers of that notorious treason-mill, the Merced Democrat, on their way to Alcatraz, the military prison at San Francisco. The parties concerned in the publication of that meanly-printed sheet, have for a long time courted some such notice to be taken of them, for their paper has teemed, week after week for months, with vile and infamous language towards the Government, its officers, and all who are true to the country. We have a little curiosity to hear what became of Bob Steele, the husband of Rowena, as he in reality was the principal one of the trio. Having a good pair of legs, (excellent for a hasty retreat,) perhaps he gave the officers leg-bail. Rowens, however, is a woman of tolerable talents, which she obtained through the Free School system of New England, and we presume she will turn her incarceration in this modern "Bastile" to some account, by writing a history of her adventures. Peradventure calling her book-"The Gray-Eyed Woman of the Bastile; or the Tyranny of Abelinkum." The incarceration of these parties will doubtless be "nuts" for Beriah Brown, as they have set themselves up on several occasions as being bett er rebels than he is, and which he has denied every time. Beriah will now repeat what he said about old Chipman, that they "have outlived their usefulness." But they will get even on him when they get out and he gets in.

REV. DR. BELLOWS .- This truly eloquent Divine and sterling patriot made a speech last night in Odd Fellows' Hall, Gold Hill, to a large and intelligent audience. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many persons who went to hear the distinguished stranger were unable to gain admission. The Doctor, being the President of the United States Sanitary Commission, to which the many thousands of dollars in silver hars have been sent for the alleviation of our countrymen who have been wounded in hattle, chose for his subject the past and present condition of the war, and gave an elaborate sketch of the workings and benefits of the Sanitary Commission. The address was very attentively listened to, and elicited frequent applause. It made a good impression upon all who listened to it, and we believe when the time comes for another donation to the Sanitary Fund, it will be found to have

Unsuccesspul.—Several weeks ago, our Town Trustees sent one of their number to San Francisco to negotiate a few thousand dollars of our Town Bonds, in order to raise the means for finishing the Town Water Works. The bonds bear interest at the rate of two per cent. per month, interest and principal payable in gold. The agent was unsuccessful in geting the money, unless the party taking the bonds would get them at a discountwhich, in our opinion, was very properly refused. A capitalist who can't invest his money in good securities, and get his in-terest quarterly in gold, at the rate of twenty-four per cent. a year, is a little too sharp for a fair and honest trade. some of our own people will forward and take some of these ne forward and take so nde so se to enable the Town outhort. ties to complete the water works, lay the ties to complete the water works, lay the water pipe, etc. The welfare of the Town demands that it should be secured against fire—and now is the time to do it.

A Richmond paper speaks of Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, "as a man of fame." The Louisville Journal says he is a man of ill fame.

How Judge North Got His Seat. In answer to the vaunting defiance of Judge North, daring the press "to the ssue," the Enterprise of this morning has a scathing article concerning that Judge and an expose of the manner in which he obtained his seat upon the bench. We were in possession of the facts as stated by our cotemporary, and should have made them the subject of an article this very day, had we not been anticipated. We consequently shall do no more than extract that portion of the Enterprise's article which relates to the purchase of the Judge's seat, repeating that the facts as stated coincide in every essential particular with those stated to us by those who

profess to speak from the card:

"Judge North pretends to invite the public scrutiny of his conduct as a Judge. A very cunning limitation he would fain impose upon this investigation. We propose to commence a little back of the auspicious hour when the ermine was donned and the quarts mill started, and explain to the people how it was that Judge North came to rule over them. We assert that his place on the beach was bought for him. The price paid was twenty-five thousand dollars. The payee was G. N. Mott. The person paying it was John H. Atchison. The parties for whom it was paid were John H. Atchison and the Potosi Gold and Silver Mining Company. The reasons for buying Mott off and North on were these: The Potosi Company had litigation involving the title to a valuable profess to speak from the card: on were these: The Potosi Company had litigation involving the title to a valuable mine. Mott as a little had shown himself hostile to the Potosi Company. Mott could not be bought to decide in favor of the Potosi Company, but he got twenty-five thousand dollars to make room for North. We believe dollars to make room for North. We believe there was some flimsy pretext of railroad business which glossed over the payment of this money to Mott, but it will not be pretended that the object of paying Mott was any other than to get North on the bench. Mott's hostility to the Potosi Company sufficiently explains that Company's anxiety to get him off the bench, and the following were the reasons for having Lohn W. North to he reasons for having John W. North to

succeed him: In the old Chollar and Potosi litigation, North was a notorious sympathizer with the latter company. It has been stated to us that he was sub ross an attorney of that Comthat he was sub ross an attorney of that Com-pany. At any rate he was notoriously friend-ly to it, and was attorney for Rice & Atchi-son, stockholders, and interested in it. Judge Turner has frequently stated, and it is a fact, that while a petition for a re-hearing was pending in the Supreme Court in the old case of Chollar vs. Potosi, Judge (then General) North urged Turner to grant the Potosi Company a hearing. Since his accession to the bench, Judge North has been at nisi prius, in the Supreme Court, in good health and ill,

Company.

Another reason for casting the judicial ermine about the limbs of North was this: In the District Court of the First Judicial District, Mr. Atchison had a little case of his own, involving some two hundred feet of Potosi ground. With regard to the merits of this case, General (soon to be Judge) North had been consulted by Atchison, or Rice, his partner. From what followed it is not unfair to infer that General North's opinion as to the merits of this controversy was not adverse to Atchison & Rice's claim. In the District Court and in the Supreme In the District Court and in the Supreme Court, Judge North by solemn judgment announced his adhesion as Judge to the opinion formed while attorney. Let this, then, conclude one count against Judge North: His place upon the bench was bought for him. The ermine he wears was bought second-hand, like an old coat from a Cheap John hear. We call this but transfer thous. shop. Not only this but twenty-five thous-and dollars was paid to get him on the bench to decide cases in a particular way. He has decided those cases in which he had previously given opinions or expressed preferences, and decided them in favor of the parties who

meeting. It is now admitted the purpose of postponling for a long a possible a renewal of hostilities, which would be taken it, week and in the purpose of the armistice. By this time it is probable that the war has been renewed, and that the Danes and Germans are once more other than the possessions of the Danish Monarchy on the narrow neck of land which art the effect of the condict, in which she is evidently desired to become involved, have roved in the rebels, and last the branch of the condict, in which she is evidently desired to become involved have reveal in the rebels, and last the Danes and Germans are once more one that the Danes and Germans are conce more one of the condict, in which she is evidently desired to become involved, have roved in the rebels, and last the Danes and Germans are once more one that the Danes and Germans are conce more one that the Danes and Germans are conce more one of the condict, in which she is evidently desired to become involved, have roved in the effects of England to prevent a renewal of the very last through the providence of the rising generation, and that the Danes and Germans are conce more one of the condict, in which she is evidently desired to become involved, have roved in the effects of England to prevent a renewal of the very last through the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the rebels, and have them in a vice-she was also included from all Europe in the impending general war. It is vital to her interests that a great power like providence of the providence of the rising generation and the development of the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the mangular of the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the providence of the rising generation, and the development of the providence of the rising genera British Islands. Hence the strong English sympathy for Denmark which is not shared by the rest of Europe. The neutral powers regard the condition of affairs with a scarcely concealed satisfaction, and France openly avers that she has no interest in maintaining the dilapidated Danish monarchy. The astute French Emperor is quite willing, however, any nation that feels aggrieved may fly to the protection of Denmark, well knowing that a general war in which he shall be neutral, will secure the long coveted extension of the French empire to the Rhins. On the tral, will secure the long coveted extension of the French empire to the Rhins. On the other hand, Russia has a deeper interest in preventing England from gaining a preponder-ating control of the fate of the Danish Duchies, preventing England from gaining a preponderating control of the fate of the Danish Duchies, than England has in keeping Germany from obtaining a foothold in them. Hence, the Russian Eagle has swooped down from his northern eyrie, with a scream of evil portent to England and Denmark, in the shape of an assertion of the reserved rights of the Czar in the Danish Duchies—which have been dug out of some old, forgotten treaties. The Emperor of Russia's visit to the King of Prussia and the relations of the latter with Austria, indicate a powerful Northern alliance against England, which may well cause her statesmen to hesitate before plunging into a war, the results of which may shake every throne in Europe, and convulse society to its foundation. But destiny must be accomplished, and England cannot avoid taking up the gauntlet on behalf of Denmark. Should Lord Psimerston hesitate to meet the issue, the memory of his past services will not save him, and he will be swept from office by a storm of public opinion that will bear a war cabinet into power. Thus, all the signs of the times point to a general European war, that may be more vast than our own, but can scarcely be more stubborn and desperate.—

N. Y. Sun, July 2d.

An Immaculate Bishop. Kavanagh, the traitor, and the so-called Bishop, has been arrested for proclaiming Secession doctrine to his followers. By what right is the church-honored title of Bishop conferred upon this man. To be a bishop one must be inspired by the Holy Ghost, and that inspiration can only be obtained from one who, by means of one unbroken link of bishops. can trace hack his commission.

who, by means of one unbroken link of bishops, can trace back his commission as coming from Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, who received his commission from Christ himself, the second person of the Blessed Trinity, Kavanagh's Methodistical humbug never had anything to do with St. Peter. It is a farce; an easy road for free and easy people to travel to—God knows where!

As regards his inspiration to preach secession, there cannot be doubt as to the source from whence he derives it. Lucifer was a rebel, so is Kavanagh, and Kavanagh may be one of Lucifer's apostolic agents, in California. But C. L. Weller says Mr. Kavanagh never committed a sin in his whole life. never committed a sin in his whole life. Weller should have said that he came direct from Heaven or that he was the result of an immaculately conceived focus. The whole history of the Saints in Heaven since the Christian Era does not give an instance that history of the Saints in Heaven since the Christian Era, does not give an instance such as Kavanagh, according to Weller. But Weller's ethics may cause him to regard sin in a different light from that in which it is viewed by theologians. What about Kavanagh's oath of allegiance to the Government and Constitution? What about yours, Mr. Weller? These are doubtless small things. Bosh, Mr. Weller, yourself and Kavanagh are two fit disciples of the first rebel.—Irish News.

RY TELEGRAPH!

DISPATCH FROM STOCKTON.

Arrest of Treason-Mongers! STOCKTON, July 25 .- Captain A. W. Starr and a detachment from Company F, 2d California Cavalry, passed through here to-day en route for Alcatraz, having n charge William Hall, editor of the Merced Democrat, arrested for uttering reasonable language. Mrs. Steele, better known as Rowena Granice, accompanied

SPORTSMAN'S HALL, July 25 .- On Satarday evening about nine o'clock, two niles east of Strawberry Valley, and on Slippery Ford, an Irishman, having in his possession some three hundred dollars in coin, was attacked by a highwayman. who flourished a cocked pistol at his head, and most imperatively demanded his money. The only reply made by the Irishman was a rap on the arm of one of the highwaymen with a shellalah, which broke his arm. Following this up with a succession of blows on the head he left the highwayman on the road bleeding. Making his way leisurely to the first house and bringing with him the pistol belonging to the robber. he related the story, at ame time telling the parties if they wished they could find the highwayman at the point where he attacked him. Parties mediately left in search and found him everely if not fatally wounded, having received several contusions on the head. The highwayman is in charge of parties at Slippery Ford.

Spicide at Vreka. YREKA, Cal., July 25 .- John Kelch, an old citizen of this place committed suicide last night while laboring under temporary fit of insanity, by cutting his throat with a razor.

SALT LAKE DISPATCH. SALT LAKE, July 25 .- The overland wires are down to the east of Fort Lar-

FINANCIAL FLUCTUATIONS. -A favorit theory has been that the fluctuations in the price of gold were brought about by the action or rather combination of brokers. To remedy this condition of affairs, Congress passed a law the intention of which was ef-fectually to prevent speculation in gold. The law went into effect, but instead of checking the evil, it grew worse, and Congress hast-ened to repeal a law which, like the Dutch-man's gun, went off at the wrong end. The man's gun, went off at the wrong end. The failure of the gold law made manifest what reflecting men had understood all along, that it was not speculation, but uncertainty, that caused the financial fluctuations. These constant changes and fluctuations are easily understood; they are the natural result of a state of feverish excitement, not to say panic, occasioned by a profound uncertainty as to the immediate future, and an apprehension that it may bring forth unfavorable changes.

Treating upon this topic, an able writer on money questions says: "We have these widen immediate future, and an apprehension that it may bring forth unfavorable changes.

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Treating upon this topic, an able writer on money questions says: "We have these favorable of the destruction of the Great Republic of the destr money questions says: "We have these sudden jumps in the quotations of gold, because men are asking themselves whether it may not go still higher than now, and because there is the scramble which such a prospect must necessarily occasion; we have the sudden falls because these movements, lesting of our children? Here we enjoyed the fullest political privileges, and the amplest religious liberty. We exert our legitimate influence at the ballot-box, assist in the selection of our form rulers wield a political made in apprehension of a rise, overshoot themselves and are followed by the reaction; and we have, taking one week with another,

unnatural war, and the bloodshed, and horrors, and cost, and cry, "Peace! Peace!
We're for peace!" The dishonest rascals!
What cared they for bloodshed, as long as
Jeff Davis had a show of succeeding in breaking up the Union? If all the sins in the calendar were boiled down and distiled, and the
quintescence of meanness extracted, it would
be angelic virtue as compared with the character of the secession Democracy.—Red
Bluff Independent.

GENERAL HINCES tells a very good story respecting the proximity of his sable soldiers to the rebels who garrisoned the works on the extreme right of the long line which was so gallantly carried by General Smith on Wednesday evening At first the enemy did not yield the works alluded to. It was the not yield the works alluded to. It was the strongest part of their position, and had to be approached over almost impracticable entanglements, under a heavy fire of grape and canister. The negroes bravely made their way through the branches of the felled trees and thick shrubbery and stumps, dragging themselves along on their hands and knees, encumbered with guns, blankets and haversacks. Some of the poor fellows found the task before them too difficult, and were glad to get out of the death-trap as quick as they task before them too difficult, and were glad to get out of the death-trap as quick as they could. One of these discomfited was met by General Hincks, who inquired: "Well, my man, did you get up near enough for the rebels to see the whites of your eyes?" "I dunno bout dat, sah," said the perspiring hero, showing his ivory, "but dey smelt us, I reckon."—Cor. N. Y. Times.

I reckon."—Cor. N. Y. Times.

Deserting.—The custom of executing deserters has prevailed from time immemorial, and the practice has always been recognized as just. Skulking in the face of the enemy is also regarded as the most serious crime of which the soldier can be guilty, and a second repetition of this offense is usually punished with death. This much by way of prelude to a reference to the defection of Secretary Chase, who abandoned his post at a moment of great public peril, and at a time when his retension in office was considered essential to the public welfare. The soldier who deserts or skulks in the face of an enemy is summarily shot; and here is an officer whose duties were closely allied to everything connected with the success of the war, and yet for his desertion the law provides no penalty. Legally Mr. Chase may be amenable to no charge, but in the estimation of the world he will always be regarded as a man who in a moment of peril deserted his post, and morally at least is as guilty as the soldier who deserts in the face of the foe.—Dalles Mountaineer.

San Salvador is the most thickly populated of all the Central American States. It produces yearly about 11,000 bales of indigo, 3,000 of cochineal, 45,000 quintals of sugar, dyewoods, mahogany, cedar, India-rubber, silver, hides, Peruvian bark, rice, and coffee. San Salvador has just entered into a treaty of friendship and commerce with the King of Italy. Its laws have been codified. It has set aside lands for the cultivation of the silkworm. Hospitals and schools have been built in the principal towns, and a university in the capital. Turnpike roads have been formed, and public buildings are erecting for the legislative, judicial, and executive departments. All religious sects are tolerated.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES. - Humboldt GOLD AND SILVER MINES. — Humboldt estimated the total products of the gold and silver mines of America from the year 1500 to 1803, a period of 303 years, \$5,228,900,000. Of this sum Mexico produced \$708,655,533 in silver and \$33,182,285 in gold. The renowned Potosi silver mine, situated in Buenos Ayres and discovered in 1535, has yielded over \$1,500,000,000. It is estimated by English authorities that since 1848 the gold and silver mines of the United States have produced \$600,000,000. We suppose this estimate to be at least \$300,000,000 short of the actual proceeds of the American mines. — Stockton Independent.

Copperhead Dectrine.
The Alta thus translates into English the doctrines of the Copperheads, as expounded

We are notified by a paper published at Victoria, Vancouver Island, one of the British Columbia possessions, that the British war steamer Tribune is shortly to arrive in the waters of this Bay, to undergo repairs at Mare Island. In every instance where an American vessel of war has applied for this privilege in British ports, it has been denied her. If a Confederate piratical craft happened to be present, and the extension of a courtesy even such as coaling, promised in any manner to interfere with her safety, that courtesy has also been withheld from an American war steamer. She has been ordered off, or restrained from leaving port until her Confederate enemy could get safely to sea; and in this manner disrespect and insult has been offered to our Government through its naval officers, humiliating in the highest degree.

The affection of the English people in all doctrines of the Copperheads, as expounded by Beriah Brown:

"If we translate this into plain English we find that its meaning is about as follows: The Federal Constitution is a treaty, not the basis of a Government. A rebellion of a State does not affect the rights or the status of the Government. The people of the North had no right to demand the preservation of the Union. The people of South Carolina had a right to break up the Union. Those who are working for a dissolution of the Union are not enemies of "our institutions;" and the rebels are not now making war on our institutions. The Union was nothing but a partnership, which might be broken up at the will of any of its members. The rebel States occupy the position of a foreign nation; they do not belong to the Union; the Union is dissolved. As we might make war as a foreign nation, for violating a treaty, so we have a right to make war on the rebel States if they have violated the Constitution, for that was a compact which could not be violated; it ceased to exist for any State as soon as that State withdrew. the idea of enforcing the laws of the United States, merely because the Federal Constitution says they shall be enforced, is absurd. The permission of the States must be asked. Jackson did not know what he was about when he declared that he would enforce the laws in South Carolina. The people did not know what they were about when they reelected him. The Constitution was formed, not to establish a permanent nation, but to show how easily a Government might be upset.

If the South should succeed in getting by Beriah Brown: ghest degree. The affection of the English people in all parts of the world is so prominently mani-fested in favor of the rebel cause, that it has fested in favor of the rebel cause, that it has passed into a proverb. At this same Victoria, from whence a British war vessel is to be sent to our naval docks to undergo repairs, preparations on a grand scale had been made for a banquet in honor of Semmes, who was expected to run into Esquimault harbor some fine morning with the Alabama. The time for that arrival was even fixed for 15th inet. when the disparence to come off.

If the South should succeed in getting

The time for that arrival was even fixed for 15th inst., when the dinner was to come off, amid bumpers and speeches in favor of rebel prowess and abusive of the Federal Government and people. But Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, happened to interfere with their plans. He sent the pirate Alabama to the regions below, where she belongs, and he is now only anxious for a personal encounter with her infamous commander, that he may dispatch him also, again to assume her command. If the South should succeed in getting away, our boundary line is to be determined, not by a treaty to which the United States must consent, but by Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, which, each acting independently, will tell us where our national line may go in their neighborhood, and how long the lines may remain. To all of which Copperhead doctrine the people of the United States are not ready to subscribe. In consideration of this contemplated in In consideration of this contemplated insult to our Government and people, intended to be offered by those who reside immediately on our border, and are deriving vast advantages from our maritime trade, we suggest that all the manifestations of respect, usually offered by our forts and vessels of war to the war ships of a friendly Power, be withheld when the Tribune arrives, and that she be positively refused the right to go into our docks for repairs. Further than this; it would be proper for our loyal citizens to withhold all marks of social respect from her officers while the vessel continues in the The proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held in Boston, in the case of Com. Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. steamer Rhode Island, charged with viowithhold all marks of social respect from her officers while the vessel continues in the bay. If courtesies are to be extended, let them come from Copperheads and traitors. These insolent Britishers must be taught a lesson of respect. Let the rudiments of instruction commence now, and it is very probable that one of these days, not far removal if the sizes of the European times are

THE SIN OF TREASON.—Fidelity to the

S. steamer knode Island, charged with vio-lating the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain by pursuing and firing into the Brit-ish steamer Margaret and Jessie within the said jurisdiction, has been concluded. The Court is of opinion that Com. Trenchard was desirous and anxious to avoid any violation of said jurisdiction, and are also of opinion that no violation of it was committed. Although the proceedings have not been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, yet Com. Trenchard is virtually exonerated from all blame, and will be restored to his command. ed, if the signs of the European times are read aright, we may have an opportunity of paying them off in their own coin for their ingratituae and insolence.—Flag. THOSE STEAM RAME.-Those Liverpoor

THE SIN OF TREABON.—Flaciny to the government under whose protection we live, is a duty no less absolute and binding than any personal duty between man and man.—This obligation rests with no less weight upon adopted than upon native citizens. So far as Irishmen are concerned, interest unites with duty in recommending a whole-souled and uncompromising loyalty to the government. The prosperity and power of the United States are the strongest sugrantees of Irish steam rams, which of course were not built for the Confederates, but for the French, also for the Bey of Tunis, likewise for the Pacha of Egypt, are delivered from law, for the English Government has bought them for the nation for £220,000. As the Confeder-The prosperity and power of the United States are the strongest guarantees of Irish Independence. Let the despotisms of the Old World succeed in their long cherished designs for the destruction of the Great Republic of the West, and with her annihilation the last hope of Ireland goes out in rayless gloom. Irishmen have too long been the dupes of the so-called Democratic party—beguiled and deluded by the withcreaft of a name. It is time that they throw off indignantly the slavish yoke of designing demagogues, who seek to hoodwink them by false professions and iusincere promises. The destinies of America are inextricably bound up with the happiness and welates had nothing to do with them—do not the builders say so ?—it is very strange that Confederate organs should express irritation at this purchase; but there are some things that no fellah, not even an Egyptian Fellah, can be expected to understand.

A correspondent is invormed that Mrs. General Fremont cannot run for Vice Presi dent, inasmuch as Cochrane serves in that

Seek ye the Lord while he may be found call ye upon him while he is near: Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrightunto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him: and to our God for He will abundantly pardon.-Isa. LV: 6.7.

NEW TO-DAY.

lection of our own rulers, wield a political power, fill a liberal share of the offices in the whose places of business are at the upper end town, can save themselves a walk, by depositing

CAUTIONTh	ne public are hereby can asing or negotiating the follo- tock in the Gem Gold and Silv
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Josephine Vincent	163
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J Patten	174
L Jelin	212
A Simon	
P Carteron	
H Martiere	
J Fleury	222
E Krausgrill	
C Dern	231
NG Mosen	
J Berce	242
Chas Spinard	
C Feagan	195
E Choquette	302
E Choquette	
E Choquette	332
J Monti	
D Isabel	148
W L Marion	

rottler 337. 2
By order of the Board of Trustees. V. LEMERY, Sec'y. 1926 m Gold Hill, July 23, 1864.

MISCRILLANGOUS ADVERTISEMENTS. W. H. HOWARD. SHERIFF OF STOREY COUNTY, N. T.

Is A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO
that office in September next. jy25

BERNHARD FRANZ, No. 42 South C Street,

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LAW BLANKS. LEGAL BLANKS, SCHOOL BOOKS Wrapping Paper.

ingrate as the Apostle who betrayed his Lord.—Irish Nets.

The Call for Conscripts.—The call of the President for 500,000 more soldiers is something that we have been expecting, notwithstanding the fact that the army is now by a hundred and fifty thousand stronger than at this time last year. The call is to be responded to in September. By the last of that month the term of enlistment of at least 150,000 veterans will have expired; so will the term of the 100-day men—85,000—making in all, 235,000 to be withdrawn from the service, whose places must be filled by new recruits. If the conscription realizes 400,000, it will be none too many, considering that one veteran is equal to two raw conscripts. But if the whole 500,000 is responded to, they can all be put to good use in guarding lines and filling up fortified places, so as to let out all the veterans into the active field. Grant has not too many men for his work. Sherman's army dare not be reduced as long as he is advancing, and he will probably be compelled to advance as far as Macon, or perhaps Augusta, before winter. He must, in order to advance so far safely, be considerably reinforced. His long line must be fortified and guarded, and by the time he reaches Augusta it will require 100,000 men for this sort of duty. So long, therefore, as Johnston has it in his power to concentrate as many as 100,000 men, Sherman must have that many in his active fighting force; so that under this command there should be to insure success, not less than 200,000 men. Should Grant compel Leet to surrender, of course the circumstances would be instantly changed, SOLE AGENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF
Nevada of H. H. Bancroft & Co.'s Law Publications and importations, and their hand-made
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On THE NIGHT OF JUNE SIXTH, 1884, during the fire, was lost the following Stock, all in the name of the undersigned, and on all of which transfer has been stopped. The public are cautioned against purchasting the same. 25 shares Pride of America Company; 35 shares Sunrise; 10 feet South Madison; 40 feet Green; 10 feet Rothschild; 41 feet Mineral Point; 10 feet Belle Fountain. The finder will please leave the same at my shop, Main street, Gold Hill.

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THERE IS ONLY ONE SUMMIT TO CROSS;
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ame team can transport One-Quarter more
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ound trip to Virginia City in

THREE DAYS LESS TIME. Teams returning from Virginia will take the Henness Pass road to Ingram's at Stampede Valley, where the new road turns off to the left. All teams coming West without load can travel the new road FREE OF TOLL, until further notice. All thosetaking loads at Newcastle, the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, three miles from Auburn, can travel the road going East, FREE OF TOLL UP TO JULY 10th, 1864. TEAMSTERS, TRY IT. ce for Yourselves. CHARLES CROCKER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHILE COMING Dayton this a C. H. VAN GORDER Gold Hill, May 16, 1864.

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Jy5 lm A New Perfume for the Handkerchief! Phalon's "Night Blooming Cerens," "Night Blooming Cerens,"

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REV. DR. BELLOWS DRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SAN-Gold Hill on Monday Evening, July 25, Dayton on Tuesday Evening, July 26, Washoe City, Thursday Evening, July 28, On the operations of the U. S. Sanitary Com on behalf of our sick and wounded Soldlers. ADMITTANCE FREE.

A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN POR THE BENEF -OF THE-CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MONDAY AUGUST SE

A T A MEETING OF THE UNION TERRITO A rial Central Committee, and 19th, it was Resolved, That a Convention be called, to meet at Carson City, on the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating a Delegate to represent Nevada Territory in Congress. The difference of the Convention of the Conven

DAVID S. TURNER, Pres G. A. WEED, B. LEVISON.

site Bank Exchange, : : : : Gold Hill. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOKS & STATIONERY. Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Goods Bto., Etc. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MEERSCHAUM PIONEER WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

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Will HE RECORD COUNTY Commissioners to the Board of County Commissioners to USBNA 7 August 20, 1884, at his office, for USBNA 7 August 20, 1884, at his office, for the patients in the patien

nothing extraordinary to witness, on the least failure of the crop, utter wretchedness and misery. To provide for all the hungry mouths is impossible; and the cruel policy of the mandarius carries their indifference so far as to affirm that hunger is requisite to thin the dense masses of the people.

PROSPECTS OF a DRAFT.—There is but little doubt but that an order will soon be issued for the raising of ten regiments of troops in California. Will it be possible to raise this number by volunteering? That will depend somewhat on the kind of service in which they are to be engaged. The assurance of actual service against the rebels would render the task comparatively easy. But if the men are to be kept in idleness on the burning sand plains of New Mexico, or set to fighting Indians either in Oregon or in the country of the Apaches, a resort to the draft will probably be necessary. If troops are to be raised in this State, we hope it will be by draft. We are in favor of giving our Copperhead friends an opportunity to serve their country. The volunteer system is unequal and unjust in its operations. It sends the loyal men out of the State, and leaves our enemies at home to do the voting. It would be a dangerous experiment to reduce our Union voting population by ten regiments of men. We should soon have a devastating fire in the rear, more to be dreaded than rebel guns. By all means, let us have a fair show, and give us all a chance.—San Jose. Mercury. Crockery and Classware.
JUST RECEIVED, A MOST SPLENDID STOCK
of Crockery and Glassware of the latest English
and French manufacture, Housekeepers and others
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July Gold Hill, June 17, 1864.